MONDAY, MAY 14, 1883.

Amusemente To-Pay. Bijon Opera House—Two Ross. S.P. M. Cosmopolitan Theatre—Vintrell. S.P. M. Grand Opera House—Hisch Cru k. S.P. M. Globe Dime Moreum —98 Rowers. Havery's Bester Minstre's 2 P. M. Hadison Square I benice Russian Horeymon 250 P. M. Hanti Morris Thentre, Unriess The Hack Play 2 P. M. Mount Morris Theatre, Unriess—The Black Ping. S.P. M. Niblo's Gardon—Ret Attaument. S.P. M. Novelty I heatre, Mroastyn—A State of Guilt. S.P. M. San Prancisco Opera Mount—State of Keys. S.P. M. Opencor's Palaco Manio Hall—Variety. S.P. M. Donatard Theatre—Schools. S.P. M. Theatre Comique - The Haidy Day, S.F. M. Teny Paster's Still St. 1 heatre - Vin. S.P. I Eulen tomore Thenter—Arkerights Wife. 9 P. M. Walinchia Thenter—La Belle Russa. 8 P. M. Windoor Thentre—Variety. 8 P. M.

Advertising Rates. al Natices after marriages and deaths, per line. 0 5 Special Notices after marriages are more article). 0.73

Reading and Financial (after money article). 0.73

Reading Notices, with "Adv.," 3d page, per line. 1.30

Reading Notices, with "Adv.," 1st or 2d page, per 2.50

In Sunday edition same rates as above Aubsertpilon Rates.

Datty (4 pages), by mail, 55c, a month, or \$6.50 year, postpaid; with Suuday edition, \$7.70. Surpay (8 pages), \$1.20 per year, postpaid, Wassly (8 pages), \$1 per year, postpaid.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for th ereek ending May 12, 1883, was: 147,202 Friday 147,470 Saturday 147,470 Saturday

Total for the week Where Are the Monitor Advertise-

ments ? As required by law, Secretary CHANDLER

is advertising for proposals to build the steel cruisers. The Forty-seventh Congress, led by SECOR Robeson, also voted one million dollars for

constructing the engines and machinery of the fraud-clad monitors. Does Mr. CHANDLER intend to throw this work open to honest competition? Will be call for bids from parties outside of the old

Mr. CHANDLER's course in this matter will settle all doubt as to his integrity and inde-

pendence of the Navy Ring. The Military Record of Mr. Lyman.

We inquired on Saturday whether the Mr. CHARLES LYMAN of Connecticut recently appointed Chief Examiner under Mr. Dorman B. Eaton's Civil Service Commission was the Second Lieutenant CHARLES LYMAN of the Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers who was peremptorily dismissed from the army by Secretary Stanton. The order dismissing Mr. LYMAN was General Order No. 136, dated May 18, 1863. By Secretary Stanton's directions, it was read at the head of every company and regiment in the army.

The desire for information on this point was natural, and the question was fair. Those favoring Mr. LYMAN'S appointment had offered his military record as evidence of his general fitness for the post of Chief Examiner, along with his record of nineteen years' continuous service as a department clerk. But while the references to Mr. LT-MAN'S military record were sulogistic, they were somewhat vague and unsatisfactory. The biographical notes furnished to the newspapers in some instances spoke of Mr. LYMAN as "an officer in the Union army;" our esteemed contemporary, the Evening Post described him as "serving honorably in the ranks to the close of the war." The war did not end until the spring of 1865; and secording to the department register, Mr. LYMAN in 1864 was already a Treasury clerk. Moreover all the accounts we had seen of Mr. LYMAN's military career failed to designate his rank, his term of service, or the regiment in which he served.

It now appears, by Mr. LYMAN's own statement, that he is the CHARLES LYMAN who was dismissed from the army in May, 1863, and who was publicly disgraced by order of the Secretary of War.

It is said in Mr. Lyman's behalf that his dismissal was unmerited; that the error for which he was so severely punished was committed in ignorance of the army regulations; that he acted upon the advice of his superior officers; and that Secretary STANTON was guilty of gross injustice in refusing to restore Second Lieutenant LYMAN, who appealed to him on the strength of "the strongest possible endorsements and recommendations of the officers of the regiment." 'The Secretary of War," says Mr. LYMAN. "declined to make the restoration, on the ground that, while this particular instance was excusable, yet there was such great looseness in the army with regard to such papers that he preferred to let this case stand as an example."

The case of Second Lieutenant LYMAN did stand as an example. In 1867, four years after his dismissal, three years after he entered the civil service of the Government, and two years after the end of the war, Mr. LY-MAN procured from Mr. STANTON'S successor a revocation of General Order No. 136 and an honorable discharge from the army. "It was, of course," says Mr. LYMAN, "an unpleasant incident, but there is no mystery about it." It appears to be unfortunate for the Civil Service Commission that the facts about the unpleasant incident in Mr. LYMAN's military career were not earlier known. It is better to be frank. Whether justly or unjustly, Mr. CHARLES LYMAN served his country during

the last two years of the war, not as a soldier, but as an example and warning to young officers not sufficiently familiar with the army regulations. Does anybody suppose that if these facts had been generally known while Mr. LYMAN'S appointment was pending, they would have

been dismissed as having no bearing on the

question of his fitness for the place? The London Fish Show.

The International Fisheries Exhibition, which has been in preparation more than a year, was opened last Saturday with great pomp in the gardens of the Royal Hortleuitural Society at South Kensington. The princes and princesses and dukes and duchesses of the realm assembled in large numbers, the Ministry and the diplomatic corps added to the impressiveness of the inaugural procession, and with anthems, addresses, and a spe cial prayer by the Archbishop of Canterbury, amid the roar of artillery salutes, the fair

was thrown open. The exhibition itself, on which so much labor and money have been lavished, though a little backward in preparation, will be, when complete, well worthy of the claborate ceremony with which it has been prefaced. In magnitude and variety it surpasses even two centuries ago. We are persuaded, the great fishery fair of Berlin, as that had es of ground are occupied by the various buildings and their adjuncts; the vast tanks are capable of showing great numbers of his place in the irregular ranks of that Fal-

living specimens of both salt-water and freshwater fish; the medals and prizes to be awarded for exhibits and also for essays on ish culture, are liberal; and special pains seem to have been taken to make the place generally attractive, by elaborate decorations

and electric lights. It will be gratifying to Americans to learn that the contributions sent from this country not only arrived sensonably and in excellent order, but, thanks to the liberal appropriation made by Congress, are likely to prove one of the most effective features of the show. In the exhibit of oysters, for example, the United States Pish Commission represents, first, their local distribution on the coasts, then their natural and their artificial varieties; the mode of planting and culture; the effect of undue dredging, and the dangers from the enemies of the oyster; the pungles, tongs, and other appliances and apparatus used in taking the bivalves; finally, the modes of packing, canning, and transporting them. This one shell fish onlis for maps, specimens, the model of an oyster bed-in short, no fewer than three hundred separate objects. In the same thorough way all the lepartments of the American collection have een treated, plaster casts, paintings, photographs, models of fish pens and ladders, and many other appliances being used to complete the story. There seems to be good ground for believing that the United States vill again receive the highest award for a

national collective exhibit, as at Berlin. As the annual catch of the United States surpasses that of any other country, and as its exports of fish and fish products are very great and constantly growing, it has been a matter of some practical commercial importance that the American exhibit at South Kensington should be worthy of the country.

The Fate of an Ohio Heretic.

Another heretic has been caught in the

pulpit of a Presbyterian church out West. t is hard for us to keep the run of all the peresy trials throughout the country in the various orthodox denominations of modern Christianity. A yearly volume containing a full record of them, properly classified, with annotations, official documents, biographical notices, and historical parallels, would be of value to the vast body of people who are interested in the curious theological developments of the nineteenth century. The heresies of these times appear to touch every point in the compass of orthodoxy. One preacher has unsound views of the Divine Being another of inspiration. another of hell, others of the atonement, or the decrees, or the sacraments, or the miracles, or the Scriptural canon, or the Catethism. We may hear of a trial for heresy in which the accused deviates but slightly from the standards, and perhaps on but a single point; and we may hear of another trial in which the accused appears to be at loggerheads with all the accepted dogmas. We may hear of one of these accused parties seeking to sustain himself, and to hold his position in the Church, by appealing to authority and precedent; and we may hear of the other taking a bolder stand, and trying to justify himself on the grounds of reason and right. A philosophical observer, assured of his own noral foundation, has abundant opportunities of entertainment in watching the features and workings of these cases as they are brought out from time to time.

The particular heretic before us at this noment is an eminent divine of the Presbyterian Church in Ohio-the Rev. Dr. W. W. McLanz of the Second Presbyterian Church, Steubenville-who has been put on trial, found guilty, and turned out of his pulpit, in such a way as to have "worked up the ortho dox people of eastern Ohio and western Pennsylvania." His prosecutors before the Presbytery were two doctors of theology, and there were four charges against him, all of them relating to the very subtlest, most perplexng most inserutable and mystical points of Calvinism, such as the Divine satisfaction, the atenement, and the believer's justificathrough imputed righteousness tion The theological transcendentalists were nighty propaged for the exbut the thing to be decided was not the rightfulness or Scripturalness of the Rev. Dr. Mc-LANE'S views; it was, Were they contrary to the standards? The debate began with a few compliments, in which one of the prosecuting theologians described the Rev. Dr. McLane as a "shining light in the Presbytery," and in which the Rev. Dr. McLANE described the Presbytery as "containing some of the acutest intellects in this country." But very soon the language of the disputants took on another hue. The prosecutors sough to keep out the evidence offered by the accused, and attacked him sharply. The Rev. Dr. McLane at once made the charge that his case had been prejudiced before being brought to trial, and announced that, if his demands were not conceded, he would

appeal to a higher court. Then a peacemaker raised his voice to the effect that the feelings of the Presbytery should be respected by the defendant. Now things got brisker. The Rev. Dr. McLane "jump ed to his feet," and told how the prosecutors tried to get him out of his pulpit before the trial. Then the hurling began; and both the Rev. Dr. SWANEY and the Rev. Dr. MILLER burled back to the last speaker his allegation." But this sort of thing could not be kept up, and so the Moderator called both parties to order. It had been a stormy opening of the case. The rest of the day session was peaceful though hot, being taken up with the reading aloud of the Rev. Dr. McLane's heretical book. At the night session the two theological prosecutors opened with elaborate arguments to show that the Rev. Dr. McLANE's views were contrary to the Presbyterian standards At 9 o'clock the accused opened his defence, showing that his views agreed with the standards; but he had spoken only half an hour when the Moderator put a stop to his argument for the night, telling him he might go on with it next day. This action irritated his friends, who charged the encmy with "choking him off" and "breaking the back" of his argument; but it could not be helped. Next day the Rev. Dr. McLane took up the thread of his defence; and then one of the two theological prosecutors put in a crushing argu-

largest and most influential churches in eastern Ohio." The Rev. Dr. McLANE was turned out of his pulpit by a unanimous vote. The Rev. Dr. McLane is now at large in the world, because the Steubenville Presbytery has decided that his view of the nature of the mystery of the atmement differs from that of the standards set up more than after studying his trial, that he will sed the one of Havre. Over twenty | gain nothing by appealing to a higher ecclesiastical court. If he cannot recant, he must stay out. We presume that he will now take

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ment against the Rev. Dr. McLane's views

of the atonement and vicarious suffering.

which seems to have satisfied the Presbytery

that they were contrary to the standards.

for the members of the ecclesinstical court

were agreed in their condemnation of a doc

tor of divinity who, according to the local

papers of Friday last, "was, twenty-four

hours ago, the popular pastor of one of the

staffian host of elerical heretics which appears to be swelling in magnitude and power from

News About the New York Clubs.

The information supplied in New York letters to newspapers in other parts of the country is sometimes of a most amazing character. The enterprise and intelligence of some of these New York correspondents can be fully appreciated only right here in this

Our interesting contemporary, the San Francisco Caronicle, printed the other day & New York letter, dated April 23, check full of the latest news about clubs and club life in

the metropolis.

The correspondent of the Chronicle first describes the state of affairs in the Union League Club. He has heard people say that this organization has become "rich and selfish;" but that, in his opinion, is a mistake. Private and public talk in those stately salons on Thirty-eighth street," he reports "is all sturdy and uncompromising on all questions of public political bonor." The membership of the club "is now numbered among the hundreds," and "there are no stronger amateur (to call them so) thinkers on free trade and protection" than may be found in the Union League.

We are surprised to learn that in order to promote the causes which the club has near est its heart, namely, "civil service reform and the elimination of the personal element from politics," the Union League proposes to establish a newspaper. This announce ment rests upon the authority of "one of the eighty-six surviving original members," who remarked to the Chronicle's correspondent. while entertaining him in the stately salons on Thirty-eighth street:

"The whole age is too personal anyway. The news-papers are too much so. By and by you will see here-it is aiready being talked of and planned for in these very rooms—an illustration of impersonal journalism. and it will succeed, too, for it is suggested by men who gossip and scandal and 'social reporting,' and are ready for something more dignified and worthy of our nation in journalistic shape. This journal will only be one en-gine for the reform."

The Union Club, we are told, "is looking for a location further up town, whither it is expected to remove soon." The present club house "will be altered for commercial purposes." The correspondent finds the Union Club much to his liking. It is "agreeable and homey." He once spent a very happy Christmas in front of the "huge vule log that "occupied the old-fashioned immense fireplace in the south sitting room down The spirit of old-fashioned New stairs." England hospitality survives in the Union Club, "Other clubs, like the Lotos, with more money at command," he remarks, have tried for this happy effect, but, like the Lotos, they are fated to miss it."

In strong contrast with the ostentations magnificence of the Lotos, and almost as delightful as the sweet homelike simplicity of the Union Club, is the atmosphere that prevails at the Knickerbocker. bocker," he says, "never made any pretension to style." This club pleases him because "it is very democratic and genial to the world." He ranks the Twilight with the Knickerbocker in this respect.

The Century Club, as we are also informed by this observer of men and events, "has just abandoned its home for twenty years on Fifteenth street, and gone up to Fifth avenue and Thirty-ninth street, where it has altered for its use a private residence near the Union League." The Century held its "last meeting for the season" about a fortnight ago. when Mr. COURTLANDT PALMER "opened his parlors for the occasion."

"Heavier, quieter, and more solid" than the Century, the Twilight, or the Saturday Night Club, is the St. Nicholas. Its club house, on East Twenty-ninth street, is never crowded, but "one can meet there such men as the Schells, Edward and Augustus, SPOTSWOOD SCHENCK, JOHN MILLS, and CHARLES A. SCHERMERHORN."

Other notable social organizations in New York discovered by the indefatigable correspondent of the Chronicle are Adler's, the ity Reform Club, "which is just strongly supporting Mayor Epson;" the Free Trade Club, "whereof Sunser Cox is just now the object of admiration, in common with L. Q. C. LAMAR," and, "last, but greatest," the Order of the Cincinnati, of which Hamilton Fish is President and Gen. GRANT invariably a guest.

Of "college clubs" the city is full, but the correspondent has space to mention only the University Club and the New York Alumni Association of Washington and Lee University of Lexington, Virginia, "which is one of the heavy respectable organizations of similar character." The trouble with these clubs, in his opinion, is that they "find it impossible to confine their deleusers to

By all means lot us hear more from this

genius about life in New York city. There are comparatively few business men in this city who know the pleasures of early rising. This is the period of the year to enjoy a surprise by getting up in time to see the sur rise and turn his genial face beamingly toward the just and the unjust. An early morning stroll in the Park gives a rare appetite for reakfast and a taste of fresh air that is a tonic to the mind and the body. Our population is addicted to late hours. It takes half of the night for the city to get settled for a little rest before the next day's work begins. Hence the early cars and ferryboats contain yawning youths, men, and girls who seem to have been oulled out of bed and sent out against their vill. Earlier hours for retiring would transform the throng into well-braced, spirited, healthy human beings. The mind is clearer in the early morning hours, the muscle is firmer, and the nerve is stronger, and that is why the world remembers Poor Richard's " Early to bed and early to rise."

Saratoga is becoming a favorite resort for he annual denominational meetings that are held at this season of the year. Long Branch might still be bleak, and its botels open much ater. Newport has insufficient hotel accommodations at all times; but Saratoga is well adapted for a meeting place of the religious societies. During the present week the General Assembly of the Presbyterians will there begin its sessions, which last about a fortnight; the Baptist Missionary and Publication Societies follow next week; and a little later, in early June, the Congregationalists will assemble it he same place. It is only during the last four or five years that Saratoga has attracted these creat sects by its advantages for May meetings.

The issue of letters of administration on Saturday, at Philadelphia, upon the estate of a ost seaman of the Jeannette, who was in CHIPP's boat, is perhaps the first legal recognition of the probable fate of the second cutter. The decision of the Register cannot reasonably e questioned. No doubt can remain in the mind of any one that further search for the missing boat's crew would be folly, and that they perished in the storm which separated DE Long's command.

A great deal of nonsense has been uttered about the size of the Board of Education in Brooklyn, and, now that the second annual attempt of politicians to tinker with the organization of this important departmen has failed in Albany, it is about time to let it alone until some system far superior to any yet suggested is de-

who cannot be suspected of ulterior political motives. Farty-five citizens compone the Brook-iyn Board of Education, giving their time and thought without any reward other than that which comes from the consciousness of helping by means of free education, wisely conducted ment would otherwise look them in imporance The number is not too large to be interested ! the cause of free schools in the third city of America. A reduced body implies the domina-

tion of a small clique so engrossed with the

question of patronage as to neglect the essen-

tials so potent in vitalizing the whole system of common schools in a large city. Among those exempted from examination under the revised civil service rules are stance raphers. This is not right. So far from there being any reason why stenographers should be exampted, there is every reason why they should be critically examined as to their qual fications for public employment. It is notoriraphers were first employed in the courts men who could not write a word in shorthand have been appointed, and have farmed out their places to others who received only a portion of the salaries. An incompetent st rapher can make a deal of mischief. He words in shorthand and of transcribing them literally, but he should be a man of understand ing, knowing the meaning of what he writes. There are as many grades of stenographers as there are of lawyers or doctors or mechanics. There are, in fact, very few stenographers in the world capable of reporting accurately all specches on all subjects. The mass of technical phrases in the professions is rarely mastered by one man, so that the work of stenographic reporting is rapidly centring in special hands. One stenographer, for instance, gets the lingo of the patent lawyers; another of the chemists, and so on. The exemption of stenog-

raphers from examination is therefore about

be the dictate of common sense.

The London World uses an expression which for a long time was confined to the West and the South in America, and which is still heard oftener in the mouths of Kentuckians than from any other people. The successor to JOHN BROWN, the London paper says, is FRANCIS CLARK, "who for several years has been one of her Majesty's Highland servants. and who, like his predecessor, was raised in the neighborhood of Balmoral." In great agricultural communities the word "raise" is, of ourse, in frequent and universal use, and naturally enough, it came to be applied to the rearing of children. Still, for a long time Engish critics have pointed it out as a laughable Americanism, substituted for "rear" or Corn and horses, they have said are raised, but children are reared or brought up. But now the London World has got hold of the American word, and doubtless it is no more shocking to English taste than other alteged Americanisms. The use of the imperect word "reliable" is as common in England as in America, spite of the objections of the Saturday Review, and the very reasonable word "endorse," used in the sense of "approve," is now no longer under the ban of English literary

No fairer day than vesterday could have been reasonably asked by those who are wont o make Whitsunday a special holiday, and it was abundantly used by them for open air excursions in all directions. To-day, Whitmonday, will also be a festival for many people, the Germans especially keeping up the custom of observing it with pienies in which athletic exercises, social games, music, and beer are happily combined.

The eight preliminary contests among the candidates for the Wimbledon team having been completed, those who were successful in obtaining qualifying scores will now join in the final competitions, which begin to-day at Creedmoor. These final competitions are to occupy four days, and will be participated in also by the marksmen who have qualified at ranges in other parts of the country, and who may desire to try for a place on the team. On Friday evening the scores obtained this week will be compared, and the team to represent the country in the international match will b selected. The improvement already made in lead to the belief that a very creditable team can be selected. It is a matter of general regret that Mr. Column's accident, in which his eye was destroyed while he was practising, will tive members. Some of last year's team howsome new candidates have surpassed anything achieved last year thanks to the improved rifles and ammunition and to the opportunity for leisurely practice. The old tendency of crack shots to appear some days near the head of the list, and the next day near the bottom, against the same competitors, has again been visible in the preliminary competitions; but it must be remembered that after the team is chosen it will have a good month of practice together, which will greatly tend to steadiness and evenness, and to show at last about how

much can be counted on from each man. Although the middle of May is here, the city theatres are nearly all still in full blast, with good audiences and attractive entertain ments. There is the "Belle Russe" at Wallack's and "A Russian Honeymoon" at the Madison Square; the "Black Flag" at the Mount Morris and the "Black Crook" at the Grand Opera; last week there was Miss Bonky at the Fifth Avenue, and this week there is Miss Barr at the Union Square: there are Colossal Spectacular Minstrels at the Cosmopolitan and Consolidated Mastodon Minstreis at Haverly's: "Vim " at Tony Pastor's the Casino and also at the Thalia; "Her Atonement" depicted at Niblo's, and at the Bijou 'Forgiven:" there is French opera at Daly's. English at the Standard, Irish acting at the Star, and Hiberno-American at Harrigan & Hart's; the "Bunch of Keys" still jingles at the San Francisco, and next week the city will

be further enlivened by "Pop" and "Bob." The orators who will seek for images, analogies, and apostrophes on the day of the opening of the ROEBLING bridge are sure to drift into the question of annexing New York and Brooklyn to make one imperial city, outshining in magnificence the great capitals of the world. It will probably be some time before the subet becomes a serious one to the public, for there are blanket mortgages on both cities. which considered apart seem to fit the unannexed cities better than when fastened together. Moreover, the solidarity of the politicians of both cities is too precious a thing to each set to lose at present, and a commingling of interests seems to be beyond even the simple chemistry of politics. But leaving politics out of the question, would New York ever consent to

Mr. SAM COLLYER of Philadelphia has been setting his fellow pugilists a good example in applying his muscles and mind to an invention of interest and possibly of utility. He has contrived a sort of swimming apparatus, of which small propellers, to be applied to the feet, are said to form a part. The value of this machiners will be better known after practical experiments; but in tinkering at it he was engaged in more harmless business than another Philadelphia pugilist, MIKE CLEARY, who nearly beat to death, not long ago, a publican who refused him admittance to his saloon. COLLYER'S workshop was over CLEARY's own saloon, so that this contrast between the use and misuse of their abilities by men of admitted science is

the more marked. The Malagasy envoys may not get much firect satisfaction from their recent appeal to Germany for aid against French aggression in Madagascar, but it is clear that they have acted shrewdly in pressing their suit in that quarter. Possibly they may carry back some hints from rince BISMARCE, if nothing moreMR. O'CONNOR'S LETTER.

The Bradlangh Bungle-Gladetone's Old Man of the Mountain-The Seedin Wasted and the Liberal Future Menneed.

the Gladstone Government have got themselves over the Bradlaugh question is one of the most enrious of modern Parliamentary incidents. It is quite notorious, as I have more than once written to you, that there is not the slightest enthusiasm in behalf of the bill among the Ministers themselves; that among their followers the measure produces despondency and livision; that outside its friends are few and timid, and its supporters loud and numerous; that among all parties, without any distinction of religious faith or political creed, there is colute agreement in the personal dislike of Mr. Bradlaugh; and yet, here is the Govern-ment so pledged to the bill that it can no more be escaped from than could the parrielde in the ancient Greek play clude the self-fulfilling curse of his parent. Indeed, when one has to speak of the embarrasaments which Mr. Bradeasier to say where they begin than where they will end. I have already indicated how the bill has interfered with the present session. Every moment, as your readers will have learned, between this and the summer recess is worth its weight in gold; every hour is wanted for getting forward some portions of those measures of domestic reform which the Government have promised to their supporters; and in face of this fact the Ministers are compelled to look on hopeless and helpless while days succeed days, and there is no end to the stream of time-destroying talk. But this is only the beginning of the story. I asked a Cabinet Minister a few days ago if he thought there was any chance of their being beaten on the secon reading of the bill. "It would save us a good deal of trouble if we were," he replied: and I believe the members of the Administration, in their hearts of hearts, would be delighted if their hearts of hearts would be delighted if this were the result of the great division in this stage of the bill. At first sight this may seem very paradoxical, but a moment's reflection will show how such would be the feeling of the friends of the Government. The Conserva-tives, who have wasted so much time over the second reading stage of the bill, will take very good care to waste as much. If not more time, over the committee stage: then there will be a final fight on the third reading, and between one thing and another it seems quite possible that half or two-thirds of the balance of the session now remaining to the flower mean will the most idiotic thing yet proposed by the civil service reformers. An open examination would one thing and another it seems quite possible that half or two-thirds of the balance of the session how remaining to the Government will be spent over this one bill. And what is to be the final result—what is to be the final result of all this? That the bill will be promptly and enthusiastically thrown out by the House of Lords! In other words, the session will be wasted, and nothing will be gained.

The Bradlaugh question is not disposed of even then. Its ghost already now in advance casts its spectral shadow over the session of next year, and even on the general election. It seems quite probable that the bill will be introduced it will have to run through the same course of persistent and prolonged resistance, and the next session while affects the future of the Liberal party more critically even than the present, for the next session, according to all appearances, is that which is to immediately precede the dissolution and the appeal to the country. The plan of the Government, as your readers will

the next session, according to all appearances, is that which is to immediately precede the dissolution and the appeal to the country. The plan of the Government as your readers will know, is next year to introduce the bill for lowering the county franchise. They calculate on winning with this card, whatever the result may be. If the bill pass both Houses they will immediately appeal to the country, and they calculate that as the newly enfranchised electors will vote for their patrons, the result of the appeal is to again return the Liberal party to power. On the other hand, if the bill be rejected by the House of Lords, they appeal to the country with a good grievance; and they calculate that the Radical Iervor thus created will again give them a big majority. created will again give them a big majority. But it will be evident to any one that all these calculations involve a prerequisite—so to speak—which may not exist; that prerequisite is that the Government should be in good repute and in a firm position when the appeal to the country arrives. But if it be involved in the Bradiaugh struggle in the next session as in this, its character will be certainly gone, and it will have fallen into such a state of decrepitude that the country will be completely disgusted, the House of Commons will be demoralized, and Lord Salisbury with his Conservative majority in the House of Commons will be able to ride rough-shod over Mr. Gladstone and all his proposals. An appeal to the country made under such circumstances would probably result in the return of a Conservative majority. This, again, would be a disaster which might seriously affect the fortunes of the Liberal party for many years to come. The question of county franchise, as I have, I think, written several times already, is not, after all, the real point upon which the battle of Liberals and Conservatives rages. The Conservative leaders are practically as deeply pledged to make this electoral change as the Liberals; it is the redistribution of seats that really divides the two parties. With you redistricting is regulated mainly by the numerical test of population; but in our anomalous system no such plain and simple rule can be laid down, and perrynandering will probably play a chief part in the work of redistribution. Redistribution will in all probability follow immediately upon the county franchise; and the Cabinet which settles the one question will ented will again give them a big ma it it will be evident to any one that all Redistribution will in all probability follow immediately upon the county franchise: and the Cabinet which settles the one question will probably have to sottle the other. If the Conservatives succeed in gettling a majority at the next general election, the Conservatives then would pass the county franchise, would redistribute seats, and would so redistribute them that the Liberal's would not have the advantage. And thus it will be seen how Mr. Bradlaugh overshadows the whole Administration: he spoils this session, he will probably spoil the next session; he will destroy the general election, and he will give over the settlement of the chief political problem of the near future to the enemes of the Liberal party. That a man, half loathed, half despised—regarded as a selfish egotist with a tigerish appetite for notoriety and power—outcast notonly from the religious connections, but from the most sanctified and hallowed doctrines of English domestic life—should be able to produce such disastrous results on the most powerful and ablest Administration of our times is. I think, one of the strangest phenomena of this generation.

I have written not for the first time at consid-

ish domestic life—should be able to produce such disastrous results on the most powerful and ablest Administration of our times is. I think, one of the strangest phenomena of this generation.

I have written not for the first time, at considerable length of the Bradlaugh struggle, to the exclusion of all other topics; and my excuse must be that it is not merely the most prominent, but also the only, business before Parliament for the present moment. Another serious feature about the business brings out in another way the strangeness of the tyrannous hold which the subject has got upon the Legislature. This is the fact that all Parliamentary interest in the debate has absolutely disappeared. It is almost impossible for the best of speakers to attract a large, and absolutely impossible to obtain an attentive audience. Mr. Gladstone delivered last Thursday a speech about which everybody has been raving ever since. It was certainly a splended effort, full at once of all the excellencies of Gladstone's rhetoric; it was, that is to say characterized at the same time by lottiness of idea, subtlety of reasoning, and grandeur of language. And yet, as one who was present, I centure to deciare that the address did not produce an effect on the audience at all proportionate to its extraordinary merif, for, throughout, the House was tranquil, tame, at times even buzzing with conversation, the surest sign of inattention. Whose Gladstone failed, and failed at his best it was not likely that any other member could successed. Mr. Labouchere, the colleague of Mr. Bradlaugh in the representation of Northampton, is obliged to act the part of official spokes: man for the constituency, was observed to be half as leep before he had got through half the speech he was obliged to make, and Lord Randolph Churchill, who is nearly always lively, on this occasion produced nothing but sighs and yawns. And yet Churchill's speech was in terest in politics he has confined himself exclusively to blue books and French novels. But he has wonderful ical was it to see the command of countenance by which Lord Randolph was able to appear grave while he was laughing in his sleeve. If Halzae were alive he could find many a new chapter for his "Comedie Humaine" in the daily proceedings of the English Parliament.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The word piflicate sounds very familiar to the writer. If not ex spinicals sounds very familiar to the writer. If not exclusively "Vortshire," it is in common use in that part
of England. "I'll spinicals you," "I was regularly spinicated," incanning I'll knock the sented out of you, and my
breath was taken away. All this section incredits to one
who was born and brought my there, who was born and brought my there.
"Flablanguated." If you can make anything of that
but "struck speechiese," I shall be Flassanoustan.

NEW YORK May 12.

T. P. O'CONNOR.

PESUBANCE RATES IN THE DRY GOODS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : We have just seen the report of the proceedings of LONDON, May 1 .-- The cul de suc Into which the Mayor's Water Commission, in which we find that at a meeting on Jan. 29, 1883, Mr. H. A. Oakley, Chairman of the Committee on Rates of the Board of Fire Underwriters, gave

the following testimony: At the time of the fire in Worth street, three years ago, I was a witness myself of hydrant after hydrant being drawn dry by the steamers, and we became very much alarmed about the property in that neighborhood, and, in connection with some of the other underwriters. we went to Mr. Claffin, who has a very extensive private supply, and asked him to allow us to make use of their supply, and it was made use of, and was very valuable. It as an artesian well, and is supplied by two engines. Commissioner Agnew—What was done in the fire in White street to supplement the water supply-or the Worth street fire?

Mr. Oakley-That is the time I refer to-the time we urned the whole force of Meases (Cadin's aupply on that

Commissioner Agnew-Do you know what supply that

gives.

Mr. Oakley—I don't know; it has been a great many
years there. It hold the finnes in check for a long time.
It threw four big structure of solid water. loner Agnaw - How many buildings were de-

Mr. Oakley-About two and a half millions of dollars Commissioner Agnew-If it hadn't been for the artesian

well of Claffin's the fire would have been more extensive Mr. Oakley-We had great reason to apprehend it:

Mesars, Claffin & Co. say:

There never has been an artesian well on our promises for only water supply has been from the Croton system. For fire purposes we tapped the special main on Worth street some seven years ago

We will quote from a statement, dated Feb. 1, 1879, published by them shortly after the fire: In 1877 we expended about \$5,000 in furnishing our which has a capacity more than double that of a city

fre engine.

We obtained permission to tap the Worth street water either roof, at less than five minutes' notice; while with ordinary pressure we can throw simultaneously three night of Jan. 17, 1870 | the fire in question!, its value was faily proven. Before the city firemen like best corps in the world could get their hose up to the adjacent roofs, our pump (supplied from the Croton main; was in full action, and we were throwing over the intervening walls perhaps 125 feet] the three most effective streams hat were directed against the flames.

The following is from a daily paper the day after the fire. It is also taken from the same statement of Ciaffin & Co.: Altogether there were about one hundred persons a

work in the building [Claffin's! As soon as one hos could be carried up to the roof, the great pump was started drawing the water from the Croton mains, and a good stream was directed across Church street, upon the roofs of the buildings then burning. Then, as the force of workmen increased, two streams appeared then another, and another, until seven steady streams vere playing at the same time.

No one but the regular employees of the house, except the firemen, was admitted to the building, and, in fact, no additional force was needed.

We are surprised that the Chairman of the Rate Committee of Fire Underwriters, who assumed an intimate acquaintance with the Croton and its distribution, should give official testimony, as above quoted, when he was a witness before a special committee on water supply

pump which threw the "four big streams of solid water," which prevented the fire from being "still more extensive," and "held the flames in check for a long time," did not come frames in check for a long time," did not come from the imaginary "artesian well of Cisflin's." "superintended" by the Chairman of the Rate Committee of the insurance companies, but it didcome through a very large connection with the much abused Croton mains, which the Chairman testified before the Mayor's Commission he saw "drawn dry by the steamers." The engineer who had charge of this lire says all the engineer who had charge of this lire says all the engineer who had charge of the trom the hydrants with the exception of one, which took its water from a hydrant attached to a all the engines had a good supply of wa the hydrants with the exception of one took its water from a hydrant attach REVERAL CIT

NEW YORK, May 13.

CROPS IN CALIFORNIA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I find the following extract in a letter to THE SUN

In the vernacular of her card gamblers, California is "played." and San Francisco is "played." For back of the uncertainty of gold and silver in the rock has be most terrible of all uncertainties to a civilized sinte, the uncertainty of rain. Uniformia cannot count on any crop whatever except grapes and wine.

In my experience in perusing THE SUN I have gards this State. Tacoma, which is a future large city, is nearly two thousand miles north of Los Angeles, and will be a large city without doubt. There cannot possibly be any jealousy between that country and southern California; therefore the statement, as published is unwarranted. Every person who has ever given a candid opinion of this section from practical

observation knows that the statement that "grapee and wine"-which are synonymousare our only certain crops, is untrue From a ten years' residence in south-ern California, the writer, with practical experience at farming of divers kinds, knows that there is no State in the Union in which that there is no State in the Union in which such a diversity of crops are raised with such a certainty of a splendid yield. Vineyards and maize need no irrigation, and oranges but little, Alfalfa is a sure crop without water, and is grown on semi-moist land. Wheat and barley are a splendid crop five years out of seven, and are never irrigated. English wainuts are irrigated a little but the olive tree only receives cuitivation, and is very profitable. The fact remains that in a dry year southern California farmers net more than in a wet year; 1883 is a dry year, and farmers are jubiant: property never was so high, and the mortgages scarcely exceed one-tenth the amount of the deeds flied—a very good criterion. exceed one-tenth the and -a very good criterion.

Seraps from Dublin.

It was nearly midnight, one lovely moonlit night, in Stoneybatter. A group of corner boys were lingering near a public house, aithough balf an hour had elapsed since closing time. A window in a tenement house close by opened, and a nightcopped, head protrud-

voice. No answer.
"Johnny," said one of the group, on hearing the summons repeated, "don't ye hear the mother callin' ye?"
"Johnny!" wailed the maternal voice again, "what
are ye' doin' down there in the athreet this hour ov the

Luckin' at the mune." answered Johnny, cartly, "as 'tis knolledge ye want."

"Lave the nume alone, an' come in here to yer

" Arrab, go in to bl z-s out a that! Who's layin' a finger

Two aweeps were sitting on the curbatone in Dorset lane, having just completed a job. The wife of one came up with a half loaf and a quarter of butter on a dock She broke the loaf across and sawed the butter in half with her hand. Each took his piece and began to spread the butter. Her bushand worked his well in with his thumb. By the time the butter was laid on to his satisfaction it was more like marine soap than like but ter. It was mottled, gray, and spotted. He bit away contentedly. Presently he came upon a hair. He spite fully plucked it out and held it close to his wife s face Luck a that, Johanna! Luck a that" he roared " An' you knowin' I oud rather meet the divil nor a hair

House Numbers and Street Obstructions. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I was

greatly amused on reading Mrs. Diogenes's very solid common sense letter on numbering houses, and avenues in this great metropolis. In my business as a collector I often find it extremely hard to tell the moning of a house or where to find certain numbers, and as for the streets it's really guess work. But it is a wonder to me under our present is stem of city government that we do as well as well of it has one of city government that we world where you will flad the andewalks as blockaded with building material, barels, street venders, and so on? If anybody wants an obstacle race let him try Broadway from the Battery to the Hall. He will only have to tack two or three limes before he reaches lawling Green, and there the steam heating company has full possession of the entire block. Once through the mare he may reach his desimation in safety, and stop at the City Hall to pay his compliments to our ciegant Board of Adermen, who are the cause of all our trouble. I often find it extremely hard to tell the member of a NEW YORK, May 11.

From the Enfants Times.

A little boy, just old enough to walk, was found under some husbes near Headland, Ga., the other day, and no one knows where he came from or why he was there. It is surmised, however, that the little fellow is a walf of the late storm that swept over hint section and over five states. It is not unreasonable to suppose that the child had a risk on the wind to the spot where he was found uninjured.

BUNBELMS

-A verdant guest in a St. Albans hotel was served trying to pick up the wick of an unsatisfa

-The proposition is made in Boston to

have a school holiday in the middle of the week, instead of Saturday, after the usage common elsewhere.

—Although the Indépendance Belge circusinter probably more extensively than any paper on the Continent of Europe, it has not two columns of adver-

-The Dublin Review says that the old Roman Catholic families in Great Britain "cing like limpets to their hereditary policy of retirement and non-

-Harvard students are offended by a re nark of President Ellot that the initiation ceremonies of

their secret societies "have ceased to be barbarous and -A Hartford man took a new wife too

hastily after getting a divorce from the old one, for the decree was declared invalid, and the honeymoon was abruptly terminated at the end of a week. -There is an Appalachian Club in Boston, the members of which take long walks, always making

their routs along a railroad or a shore, so that they can get into a car or boat when overcome by fatigue. -The Quakers are divided on the question of revising their "Book of Discipline" as to those strict rules of speech, manners, and dress which have so long characterized the Society of Priends. It seems likel

-The Italian correspondent of the Indirendrance Belge records the victory at the Naples races of Paimer, a fine mare, the property of Lord "Waterproof"

-Waterpark is presumably meant—and mentons the presence on the course of "le terrible bockmaker." —The London Tublet's Dublin correspondent writes. "Dr. Webb, the prisoner's counsel, who has fought bravely a hopeless battle, said that Irish criminal annals, thick as they are sown with successive crops of

informers have never produced one worse then Carey. But the correctness of his tale could not be gainsaid."

The Comte de Paris recently sent to a nursery man in this country for some degwood trees to plant about his wills at Cannes. One of his most vivid recollections of this country is of a battle fought by the Army of the Potomac in the Virginia swamps, when the

-The San Francisco Post is responsible for the story that during the latter part of the was eating Southern ex member of Congress. The former it is added, very properly declined, because his aning a nist refused to permit him to stand three fifths behind i - A little 12-year-old girl in Kuoxville, Iowa,

was frightened to death by a severe thinder storm a few nights ago. She had been quite well the day before, but awake during the storm and besonght her mother to take her to her bed, "for she was afraid of thunder." Her supplications were unheeded, and some the mother was aroused by the child's difficult breathing Approaching the bed with a light, she found her dying, and in a few moments she breathed her last.

—A curious exhibition has lately been on

but an array of cigar ends collected during seven yearperegrinations up and down the metropolitan thorough-fares. The enterprising collector reckons that in this time he has travelled nearly 12,000 miles on foot, and he has picked up 600,000 pieces of cigar, averaging an inch and a haif each. He is said to have valued his stock thus literally composed of olds and ends, at \$1,800. —Bertha M. King came over from England,

where she has a great reputation as a Spiritualist, and advertised in Boston an exhibition of her power to produce ghosts. Horticultural Hall was crowded, and a number of materialized spirits had appeared, when the committee whom the audience had chosen to see that all was honest invisted suddenly upon opening the cabinet The manager protested that Mrs. King might be injured by a premainre arousal from her trance, but they forced the door and caught her coming up through a secret trap, costumed for the next apparition

-M. Gounod pays a high tribute to his fellow artist, M. Saint-Saens, whom he declares to be one of the most astonishing musical organizations" ho nows. "He is," M. Gounod continues, "a musician armed with every weapon. He knows his art as no one else knows it. He knows the masters by heart. He plays and plays with the orchestra as he plays and plays with the plane. He is endowed with the rarest descriptive faculty. He possesses a remarkable power of as similation. He could write at will a work in the style of Bossini, of Verdi, of Schumann, of Wagner. He knows them all, which is perhaps the surest way not to imitate

any of them." -The Atlanta Constitution says that the thousands of swallows that used to wheel over At lanta on quiet summer afternoons have disappeared. Their home was in thick mullierry trees that stood on the present site of the new Court House, and often they would fill the trees so thickly that large limbs would be broken by their weight. Scores of people would stand every afternoon and watch the birds as they circled around the trees. They were considered a nuisance by one but they had their friends, who now miss them

and speak regretfully of them often.

It is very probable, the London corretroduced into the British army. The wespon has been tried and tested by officers well qualified to form an opinion upon it, and the report is unanimously in favor of its adoption throughout the service. By all accounts this weapon is one of the most wonderful

shots for every one they can fire now. -Perhaps the oldest tunnel in the Alps in existence is the heading driven by the orders of Mar grave Louis II. of Saluzzo through Mont Visc. and con tructed in the years 1472 to 1480. a total cost, including the paths leading to the respective openings, of 12,030 floring. The tunnel has a height of however, that, in consequence of frequent land slips, the openings of the tinnel have gradually receded, and that it may have had when first opened double its pre-ent length. The geological structure of Mont Viso is similar to that of Mont Cenix, and frequent irruptions rendered repeated repairs necessary. During times of war the tunnel has been blocked and walled up, but

Napoleon I. gave orders for its complete restoration. -In Schulze Delitzsch, the well-known political economist and Liberal member of the German Reichstag, who died a few days since, Germany has says by virtue of his strong, simple, devoted, and withal prac-tical character. His life's work consisted in showing practically what an immense amount of good could be done, even under existing social conditions, by com-binations of workmen for mutual assistance. Self help and the absence of State interference were the cardina principles of his enterprise, and within a limited area he achieved for them an exemplary success. The cooperative associations which he started among work men, and especially the loan societies, though not very widely diffused, have exercised a most beneficent effect on all who have been brought within their range.

-In the masonry of the College of Sacra Monte in Granada is a stone which tradition credits wi the power of insuring the marriage within a year of any one who touches it. On April 3, 1992, two young lades paid a visit to the old Moorish capital and were shown ver the college with unusual deference by one of the resident clergy. When they came to the "marriage stone" the Padre smilingly explained the peculiar powers which popular superstition ascribed to be "Touch it," said one of the ladies to her sister, wh complied with special unction, touching the stone not once, but repeatedly. The young ladies were the Spanish Infantas Dona Isabella and Dona Paz and it was the latter who put the old tradition to the test was married to Prince Louis of Bayaria on April 2 1882, and the people of Granada are more than ever construct that the "marriage stone" is a priceless freasure

-A story is told of a popular English comedian finding himself one day umbrelialess and only less in a furious rain storm in London. He accessed a wayfarer enjoying an expansive umbreits with a ver-dial, "Why, how do you do?" as he slipped under the caves of the grateful shelter. "I am so glad to see you." he continued booking his arm into his neighbor's wanted to tell you how Miss — of the dately favor about you," and so be rattled on until he reached hotel, whither he was bound, when, looking his least factor in the face, he exclaimed: "Why by done which have I done? I thought you were — "A thin and pardons." He told the story and much longities in the hotel, and at its conclusion a critical friend remarks that the comedian's scarf was in some disorder. The became painfully assectated in his mind with that with the umbrella, though how the thing was done, if

ad hern done by hom be could not say.

-Wagner could never join in little jokes mee, made some good humored, remark, about ignorance of muses-which he had once defined as home in a hoff and wrote his contemptonic jet of against. Wagarian dis-inspired by the rist of all scamping in the dark about an frommomer's every. On the day before the protest was printed in the Opening Nationale, Wagner returned Damas's visit, and was been waiting for haif an hour in an anterior. Then the so ther of the "Toos Monequetaires" marched in some off attired in a plumed belief, a cork life belt, and a first ered dressing gown "Excuse me for appearing to " working trees," he said impostically. "Half my rices are indignite this beinet said the other half in a part of jack boots which I put on to compose love we he of this sort-of which Wagner encountered his it